DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Scope of Collection Statement

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The mission of Lowell National Historical Park is, "to preserve and interpret the nationally significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and districts in Lowell, Massachusetts, for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations...." (PL 95-290). Among the cultural resources cited by the Park's enabling legislation for their national significance is the power canal system, seven original mill complexes, significant examples of early Lowell housing, commercial structures, transportation facilities, and buildings associated with labor and social institutions. The legislation also makes special mention of the cultural heritage of Lowell's diverse ethnic groups. In sum, Congress found Lowell to have national significance because it is "historically and culturally the most significant planned industrial city in the United States" and a symbol of the Industrial Revolution.

This Scope of Collection Statement sets forth the boundaries for the acquisition and preservation of museum objects, artifacts and archives that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's themes and resources, as well as those objects, artifacts and archives, that the Service is legally mandated to preserve.

Lowell National Historical Park's museum collection consists of a significant collection of archival materials and artifacts from the organization that cared for Lowell's canals, the Proprietors of Locks and Canals. History materials form a large part of the collection. Finally, there is a significant archeological component to the collection – collected and documented according to scientific protocols – connected to archeological investigations of the 1980s and 1990s of various properties within park boundaries.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Lowell NHP that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-4691-2); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals

The enabling legislation (PL 95-290) which created Lowell National Historical Park on June 5, 1978

states that the park was established to preserve sites related to "...the most significant planned industrial city in the United States [that] symbolize[s] in physical form the Industrial Revolution.." The legislation also recognized that Lowell's neighborhoods preserved "the cultural heritage of many of the ethnic groups that immigrated to the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (sic)" and noted that "a very large proportion of the buildings, other structures, and districts in Lowell date to the period of the Industrial Revolution and are nationally significant historical resources."

The General Management Plan; (Aug 1981), provided guidance along the lines of collecting archive materials and artifacts, much of which has been accomplished:

Library

The park will develop a library of books, public documents, periodicals, unpublished studies, films, tapes, maps, plans and photographs. Materials collected for the library will support park-related research, interpretation, and technical assistance to the community.

Archive

Archive resources, including original historical documents, manuscripts, and photographs, will be preserved through a cooperative agreement with the University of Massachusetts Lowell and other cultural institutions. The park will not seek to develop separate historical archives, except for materials specifically required for interpretation or to support the park's museum collection.

Artifacts

The park will develop a collection of artifacts related to historical themes associated with Lowell. The collection will be managed by the National Park Service in consultation with other institutions.

Examining the earliest accessions in Lowell NHP's curatorial records, collecting began in 1979. The earliest materials accessioned were either field collections or donated. As plans for exhibits developed, collecting focused on objects required to populate the exhibits.

The park's statement of significance, as identified in the General Management Plan (1981), defines the park's purpose:

"Lowell was founded in 1822 at a site on the Merrimack River about 30 miles north of Boston. The city's developers brought together for the first time some of the most advanced ideas of the day in the areas of power generation, industrial and transportation technology, production control, capital formation, scientific research, and social organization. Because Lowell was a new city, it could be planned for mass production, unencumbered by an existing urban fabric or an entrenched lifestyle. As a result, Lowell became the nation's first great industrial city, and the way of life that evolved there contained the germ of our modern industrial society."

The GMP also provided detailed evidence for interpretation, and hence for a collection plan, and states that the purpose of interpretation of Lowell NHP will be "to relate to visitors the significance of the industrial revolution in American history as reflected in Lowell." To accomplish this purpose, the GMP identifies a series of interpretive topics, and locations reflecting the cultural resources of the park and establishing the framework for the collections policy:

I. Power

- A. Water Power
 - 1. Canals
 - 2. Mechanical Power
 - 3. Hydroelectric Power
- B. Steam
- C. Power Transmission

II. Capital

- A. The Lowell Factory System
- B. The Waltham Experiment
- C. The Boston Associates and the Corporations
- D. Mill Agents and Mill Management

III. Labor

- A. Changes in Work: Farm to Factory
- B. Changing Work Force
 - 1. Mill Girls
 - a. occupational culture
 - b. home environment
 - 2. Immigrants
 - a. Occupational culture
 - b. Home environment
 - 3. Worker's responses to factory life

IV. Machines

- A. Impacts of changing technology
- B. The cotton manufacturing process
- C. Worker's relationships to the machine

V. The Industrial City

- A. The planned industrial city and overview
- B. The city and the corporation: changing relationships
- C. A city of immigrants
- D. Decline and revitalization

The RMP (1991) identifies the Park's interpretive period as Lowell's conception as an industrial mill city in the 1820s through to the present day. Some of the park's interpretive themes, however, fall within slightly different time spans. This is especially true for the focusing on the Boston Associates and Corporations, the Waltham Experiment, and the Canals. Objects and documents relating to these themes may date as early as the late eighteenth century.

The draft (2005) of the Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) for the park collapsed the goals of the GMP, providing a different focus for both the interpretive program and collections. The LRIP remains in draft:

1. Farm to Factory

This theme broadly interprets the shift from a rural agrarian society to an urban industrial society in 19th century America, the decline of the nation's older, urban-industrial centers in the 20th century, and the emergence of the global economy that we are experiencing today. Lowell, Massachusetts, is the prism through which this larger historical dynamic is explored.

Highlighted within this theme are the lives of Lowell's mill girls, along with the city's massive textile factories, power canals, boardinghouse developments, as well as the emergence of labor organizations and workers' culture, managerial organization, and technological change and innovation.

It underscores the importance of the early 19th century market (capitalist) revolution that transformed the nation's fledgling cities and its vast rural communities, and fundamentally shaped the conditions under which the United States industrialized.

This theme also explores, through Lowell, the growth of factory (wage) labor, the gendered construction of work, family, and community, and the connections between and growing tensions over the Southern slave cotton economy and the Northern free labor factory system.

2. Immigrants in Urban America

This theme draws in part from the old "Industrial City" theme that dealt with immigration and urban-ethnic cultures.

But in new ways it points to the global changes that historically pushed or pulled people to and from urban centers in American (with Lowell as the "case study"), that reshaped traditional and dominant cultures as they came into contact with one another, and that continue to bring cultures and societies together often creating social and cultural tensions.

Linked to this theme are issues of changing work experiences, changing economies and cultures, consumerism and class, and changing notions of family and community.

This theme is connected to the changing quality of life in American cities like Lowell where ethnicity remains diverse and where economies are experiencing fundamental shifts similar to the social, economic, and cultural dynamics in developing countries that have immigrants resettling in cities like Lowell.

Finally this theme is informed by issues of cultural and historical preservation in such ethnically diverse and once heavily industrialized cities as Lowell.

3. Nature Transformed

This theme explores the complex interaction between humans and the natural world—that is plants and animals as well as geological and geophysical features—and how the two have changed over time. With Lowell and the Merrimack Watershed as the central focus (though, by extension, the natural and human history in this area relates to that in other ecosystems), this theme explores the past and present of how the region's people, of various ethno-cultural origins, have viewed and used the river and the surrounding natural world.

Woven into this exploration is the notion that human uses of nature in an industrial city such as Lowell brought great material wealth while precipitating an ecological crisis, with which we are still grappling. Finally, this theme explores how residents, young and old, and of diverse cultural and socio-economic backgrounds, understand and use nature, how the ecological crisis remains a challenge as new, intensive uses emerge, and how people are attempting to achieve a balance of uses to sustain a healthy environment.

Although the draft LRIP collapses the previous themes and narrows the focus, it remains in draft. Until the document becomes final, the interpretive topics expressed in the park's GMP will continue to guide collection policies.

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental

Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

F. Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries

The National Register of Historic Places placed several buildings in the park on the Register in 1985. They are Old City Hall, Boott Mill, the Kirk Street Agent's House, the Boott Mill Boarding Houses, and the Moody Street Feeder Gatehouse. There are two National Register Districts that encompass buildings within the park boundary but not under park ownership: the City Hall Historic District and the Lower Locks and Canals Historic District. Both were granted district status in 1975. National Historic Landmark status for the Lowell Locks and Canals Historic District was granted in 1978. The American Society of Civil Engineers recognized the Lowell water power system as a National Engineering Landmark.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history, and archives and manuscripts. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

I. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are turned in to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly turned in to the curatorial staff upon receipt by staff members.

There are currently five archeology accessions as a result of systematic excavations at Lowell National Historical Park.

1) Dutton Street Parking Lot (LOWE-00183)

This accession is from excavations at the Dutton Street parking lot. The collection consists of 10 boxes and is fully cataloged and entered into ANCS+.

2) Boott Boarding House & Kirk Street Agent's House 1985 Survey (LOWE 00189 & 00209)

These accessions were created during excavations in the early 1980s at the Kirk Street Agents' House, and the Boott Mills Boarding House. This work was completed by Boston University under the supervision of Mary Beaudry.

3) Boott Mill Archaeological Survey (LOWE 00556)

This accession is from the Boott Mill, Yard #6. There are 14 boxes containing some 364 artifacts, most of which are oversized iron objects. This collection is not considered cataloged as it has never been assigned LOWE catalog numbers.

4) Kirk Street Agent's House 2000 Survey (LOWE 00713)

This collection of artifacts was recovered during compliance work at the Kirk Street House in 2001 under the supervision of NPS Archeologist William Griswold. This collection is fully cataloged and appropriately housed. The accession folder indicates that a box was loaned to the University of Massachusetts for faunal analysis. These items were returned to the project archeologist, but remain with the NER Archeology program in Lowell and not at the park.

b. Associated Field Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound

recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

II. Ethnology Collection

Lowell NHP does not maintain an ethnographic collection.

III. History

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs and supports the mission of the park. The categories and priorities described below mark a new direction in collecting; creating a framework that will continue to be useful in the future.

Only historic material that has a <u>direct</u> association with the park's resources should be considered for inclusion in the museum collection. What objects are collected will be driven by a variety of factors including the need to:

- create a historic environment in a living or work space (i.e. a factory floor of identical textile machines or furnishings representative of a crowded boarding house or mill agent's parlor);
- acquire representative examples of items made in Lowell as related to park themes and for use in association with park media, interpretive, or education based projects (i.e. Lowell built machinery and Lowell-made products);
- items required by law to protect in the museum collection (i.e. appropriate park resource management records and archaeological collections);
- when a large quantity of an object type is available, priority is given to acquiring the best-preserved examples.

Another important consideration that will drive any collecting is whether the items collected can be properly cared for, in perpetuity. Additionally, if items required for exhibitions are available through loan rather than curating into the collection, the loan will be considered first.

In certain instances study collections may also be developed but only if three criteria are met:

- 1) The collection is related to one of the Park's interpretive themes;
- 2) The collection meets an expressed strategic goal of Management as stated in the Park's GMP or other planning document.
- 3) It is determined that a comparable study collection is not available in the immediate area.

Guidance for future collecting, as stated previously, needs to be guided by several factors including relevancy to the park's mission and project needs. The following

categorization takes these factors into consideration while separating collecting categories by GMP mandated interpretive topics.

- 1. Power A significant part of the Park's core collection, the Proprietor's of Locks and Canals (PLC), relate to the construction, improvement, use, and maintenance of the systems utilized to create power. The park will continue to identify and acquire objects missing from or not represented by the PLC collection. Emphasis will also be placed on technological developments made in Lowell that are connected to specific sites, structures or resources of Lowell NHP, and needs identified during exhibit development. Other considerations for objects to be collected may include:
 - a) Power generation and transmission equipment from 1820 to about 1920. Such devices need a provenance to Lowell and should only include pieces that are one of a kind or with a specific association with the Boott or other mills within park boundaries. These pieces may include, but are not limited to, breast wheels, hydroturbines, steam engines, and electrical generators.
 - b) Artifacts directly related to the construction and operation of Lowell's power canal system and its associated structures. They should not be duplicative to other pieces in the collection and will only be collected if it meets program needs of management goals.
- 2. Capital Collecting activities will seek to trace and document the growth of the corporate and factory systems in Lowell as related to Lowell NHP's themes and needs. Objects collected in this category may include missing components to the park's PLC collection.
- 3. Labor Collecting will support interpretive themes associated with living and working in Lowell. Within this category, objects used by or related to the lives of 'mill girls,' other early operatives, boarding house keepers, and immigrant workers and their families may be collected. Collecting will focus on Lowell NHP's goals and projects. Any collecting should directly relate to the individuals that lived in the boarding houses preserved by Lowell NHP or in structures within the park's boundary. Objects to be collected may include the following but actual needs will be driven by specific projects:
 - a) Clothing, personal accessories, and furnishings owned, used by, or associated with the 'mill girls' and other early operatives.
 - b) Clothing, personal accessories, and furnishings owned, used by, or associated with the boarding house keepers.
 - c) Clothing, personal accessories, paintings, and furnishings owned, used by, or associated with Lowell's ethnic groups who provided labor for the mills following the 'mill girls' era.

- d) Hand tools owned, used by, or representative of those used by workers in the Boott mill. Items will only be collected if they are not duplicative to other items in the collection.
- 3. **Machines -** Collecting efforts will be directed toward acquiring Lowell made machinery and machine-related objects sufficient to illustrate the cotton process, the evolution of machinery and machine technology (focusing on major innovation and changes), and the changing relationships between machine and worker as seen in the mills managed by the historical park.

Lowell NHP's collection currently contains a representative sample of machines used in the cotton production process. Future acquisitions of textile machines will be limited to significant Lowell related machinery and machinery that will replace items on exhibit that are now on loan or items that are extremely rare or unusual. The Historical Park's collection of machine tools also appears adequate.

- **5. Industrial City -** The park maintains the records of the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission (LHPC). Any collecting within this category will focus on materials related to the LHPC and the resources, sties, structures, and buildings within the authorized boundary. Other objects to be collected, if used to support park projects and management goals, may include the following:
 - a) Original documentary materials such as maps, drawings, paintings, photos, prints, and motion picture film illustrating the physical development of Lowell from 1820 to the present. Materials must be connected to park resources. Objects collected will be used for park programming, serve as documentary evidence of buildings within park boundaries and no longer in existence, or serve as a study collection for historians or architects.
 - b) Original materials illustrating the relationship between successive waves of settlement, from Yankees to immigrants, and the political process in Lowell, 1820 to the present as needed to support park projects and programs.
 - c) Objects related to developments in transportation corridors that fall within park boundaries and are related to Lowell's industrial and urban development. Collecting in this category will avoid duplicating similar collections which are in the city and region.
- **6. Commemorative Events -** Memorabilia from important current or commemorative events are included in the museum collection
- 7. **Historic Fabric** When original fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion of the fabric that is determined to be a unique or character-defining feature will be preserved and accessioned into the museum collection, along with any associated documentation.

- **8.** Art The art collection is comprised of several types of materials including:
 - a) original paintings, prints, and photographs by local artists that have been donated or were commissioned or purchased by the Park or LHPC;
 - b) Lowell-related photographs or prints that were originally collected for temporary or permanent exhibits;
 - c) posters relating to major park-sponsored events, most notably the Lowell Folk Festival;
 - d) posters relating to other park events such as ethnic festivals and Kerouac-related festivals;
 - e) posters reflecting early efforts to promote the park and the city that were sometimes commissioned and/or grant-funded by the LHPC.

As Lowell's arts community continues to develop, the park anticipates occasionally adding to the collection of original artwork. Collecting will be guided by at least one of the following criteria:

- a) artwork will be created by a noted local artist;
- b) work will be a response to, or documentation of Lowell—the city, its people, or its history;
- c) work addresses park interpretive themes.
- d) work is required to meet the need of a permanent exhibition

The primary purpose of the art collection will be to enhance public spaces throughout the park, contribute to the interpretation of Lowell and an understanding of its people, and reflect the vibrancy of Lowell's developing arts community. The park does not intend to create a large or comprehensive collection of original artwork. A Standard Operating Procedure is being developed to ensure pieces are documented and tracked. Preservation and security concerns will be addressed with each request, too.

The park will continue to collect Lowell-related posters within the current parameters.

- **9. Public Art.** One of the programs managed by the LHPC included the purchase and installation of public art in various locations throughout downtown Lowell. When the LHPC closed, ownership and care of the public art shifted to Lowell NHP. The park is not adding to the collection but the park maintains the nine existing pieces.
- **10. Rare Books**: According to the NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D, rare books should be managed as part of the museum collection and not in the park library.

Rare books include the following: published books that are difficult to replace or books from the park's historic period. This category also includes books and other library materials used in exhibits or as furnishings in historic structures or books that are retained for their physical properties or their associative value. The park does not currently have any rare books in its collection.

IV. Archival and Manuscript Collection

The archival and manuscript collection (non-official records) at Lowell NHP can be grouped into three categories: personal papers, organizational archives, and assembled collections.

A. Personal papers

"Records that have been created or accumulated by an individual or family. Personal papers are associated with the history of a park (e.g. with a park's founders, formative staff, of eminent associated individuals)."

- a) Eliza Adams Collection (1841-1848)
- b) Kirk Boot et. al. Letter Book (1783-1813)
- c) Ruth I. Brennan Paper (undated)
- d) Fox-Brockway Letters (1861-1863)
- e) James B. Francis and Descendants correspondence and personal papers (1879-1972)
- f) Galusha family Papers
- g) Gibson-Sawyer Papers (1857-1910)
- h) Reverend Aaron Green Diary (1791-1853)
- i) Dr. John Orne Green Diary (1816-1885)
- j) Alexander Herron papers (1931-1955)
- k) Charles B. Nichols Paper (1936-1977)
- 1) Eliza Smith Collecton (1849-1861, 1979)
- m) Susan Wetherbee Diary (1836-1848)

B. Organizational Archives

"Organic collections created by an organization as a routine part of doing business, such as correspondence, fiscal, and personnel records."

- a) Boott Mill Flood Damage Records (1936-1940)
- b) Dom Polski Records (1909)
- c) Lowell Historic Preservation Commission Records (1978-198-(9)5)
- d) Proprietors of Locks and Canals Records (1801-1984)
- e) U.S. War Department, Pawtucket Bridge Correspondence (1871-1916)

C. Assembled Collections

- "Artificial collections of documents such as manuscripts that have been accumulated by a collector, usually from a variety of sources."
- a) University of Massachusetts, Lowell Collected Papers (1843-1964)

In addition to the materials currently in the collection, other archival materials may be collected and added to archival collections that follow the thematic categories described in the History section of

this document. As with the objects, items will only be collected if the material has a <u>direct</u> connection to the park and is needed to:

- Create a historic environment in a living or work;
- For use in a permanent exhibition;
- Acquire representative examples of items made in Lowell as related to park themes and for use in association with park media, interpretive, or education based projects (i.e. Lowell built machinery and Lowell-made products);
- Items required by law to protect in the museum collection (i.e. appropriate park resource management records);
- When a large quantity of an object type is available, priority is given to acquiring the best-preserved examples.

Another important consideration that will drive any collecting is whether the items collected can be properly cared for, in perpetuity. For example, only reproductions of paper-based materials and not originals will be used for long-term exhibit.

The largest archival collection managed by the park is the records of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals (PLC). Regardless of the thematic category (listed below) if PLC records become available, and represent gaps in the current collection, they may be acquired for accession into the collection. Future collecting will only be done to fulfill needs defined by park projects or fill known gaps in existing archival collections. As with the park's History collection, the interpretive topics listed in the park's GMP also serve to guide future collecting.

Collecting may occur in the following categories, as mandated by park needs or the requirements of the National Park Service and/or the Department of the Interior.

1) **NPS Resource Management Records**: These records include documentation created by the park or acquired by the park in the course of everyday business (e.g., reports done for the park) to record information on cultural and natural resources and their management over time.

Resource management records are the documentary products of archeological surveys and excavations, natural resource surveys, historic structure and cultural landscape research, scientific projects, and various natural and cultural resource maintenance projects. These records (regardless of format) document park resources and serve as information bases for their continuing management. Resource management records include drawings, field notes, films, laboratory reports, maps, manuscripts, oral histories, photographic negatives, prints, and slides, reports; and audio and video tapes. These include:

- a) Park Central File and Administrative Division Records (1978-2006)
- b) Maintenance and Facility Management Division Records (1980s-2005)
- c) Interpretive and Education Division Records (1984-2005)
- d) Visitor Protection and Resource Management Division Records (1980s-2006)
- e) Office of Heritage Development and Preservation (1995-2006)

2) Cultural Programming Fieldwork: Dr. Maggie Holtzberg, the Folklorist for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is on detail to the Division of Cultural Resources and Cultural Programming at Lowell NHP from February, 2010 to February, 2012. As a folklorist, Dr. Holtzberg conducts ongoing fieldwork to identify and document a wide range of folk traditions found in ethnic, regional, occupational, and religious communities throughout Lowell and the Greater Merrimack Valley. This research increases our first hand knowledge of the region's cultural heritage and expressive traditions, while providing resources (craft artists, musicians, dancers, and cooks) for our public programming throughout the year.

Fieldwork generates documentation in both printed and digital forms. Paper records (field notes, transcriptions of recorded interviews, release forms, and other material) are filed in archival folders. Digitally recorded audio (wav files), video, and still photography (raw and jpg) are copied to CD and to the LNHP computer network (K and X drives). Two copies of these digital records are accessioned. One set is curated according to a system established by Dr. Holtzberg and resides with her employer, the Massachusetts Cultural Council [MCC]. Accessioned records are also entered into an access database maintained by the MCC. A second set of records will be accessioned and cataloged into the collection of Lowell NHP following NPS standards. Although some of the materials represent work down outside of Lowell, it documents the entire body of work created by Dr. Holtzberg during her detail.

B. Natural History Collection

Lowell NHP does not maintain any natural history specimens or artifacts in its collection nor does the park intend to create a natural history collection.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

Lowell NHP's museum collection does not include any unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. .

Lowell NHP's museum collection does not include any native American associated funerary objects or human remains.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997); revised Special Directive 80-1, "Guidance for Meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for Museum Collections," (Mar 90), and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections.

In accordance with NPS policy the park will discourage gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional/SO curator and the regional/SO law enforcement specialist.

The park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Collections Manager.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Collections Manager. The Collections Manager prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

Donors of Native American cultural materials must be able to demonstrate legal title to the materials and prove that they were not illegally removed from public lands. Gifts of this type of material are not ordinarily accepted unless they have been collected in a scientific manner and have adequate provenience data associated with them.

Collecting, either under permit or by park staff, will be approved only in response to the park's need for on-site reference or to establish baseline data. The museum collection will not be a repository for cultural or natural science specimens in excess of these needs.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary consideration in the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #6, *Interpretation and Education* (2002). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the Superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional curator and may be approved only by the Regional Director, as outlined in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5, Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet minimal museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in section IV of this statement are as follows:

Restrictions to park collections are governed by law: e.g. personal, medical and legal materials on individuals may be restricted such as Social Security numbers, addresses, and other contacts.

The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

The park has no human remains or funerary objects.

The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly or unscientifically collected materials.

NPS Management Policies, (2006), Chapter 5, states that:

"Under certain circumstances, and to the extent permitted by law, information about the specific location, character, nature, ownership, or acquisition of cultural resources on park lands will be withheld from public disclosure."

"To the extent permitted by law, the Service will withhold from public disclosure (1) information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential, and

(2) the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous and who are protected from release by exemption under FOIA."

Inquiries to the park of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

There are no specific restrictions are applicable to the collection.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and when necessary, must be revised to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

The park has an approved Collection Management Plan. The plan was approved on July 31, 2007.

A number of objects from the collection are housed at repositories outside of the park:

All of our collections are housed on the premises of LNHP with the exception of a few small outgoing loans

Recall of objects loaned to the park is a possibility. The park needs to seek ownership of exhibited objects on long-term loan in order to prevent potential disruption of permanent exhibition.